

The Watchman and Southron

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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1856 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is, may be, the best advertising medium in Sumter.

ROAD PROGRESS

During 1922 there were 20,000 miles of roads built in this country, half with government aid. These roads, end to end, would reach about seven times across the continent. As it is, they make a network of fine thoroughfares stretching in every direction.

Next year the program may be even more extensive. It should be, for in spite of the progress that has been made, the percentage of unimproved highways is still larger than of the improved. If higher standards of quality keep pace with quantity, and repairs and upkeep are given their full share of attention, in a little while the vehicle-watching type of road will have vanished from America. But unless soundness as well as mileage is the constant objective, by the time tomorrow's roads are built, today's will discount all our gains.

THE WANAMAKER WAY

The death of John Wanamaker, foremost of American merchants, arouses new interest in his career. Here, perhaps, is the most significant story told in illustration of his business methods:

When he started in the clothing business, his first day's receipts were \$24.67. He kept the 67 cents to make change next morning and spent the \$24 for advertising in the morning papers.

There was faith, at a time when newspaper advertising was considered largely experimental, to be realized in with caution and moderation. Young Wanamaker's competitors were glad to see him "blow in his money" that way. They thought he was a fool. And one by one, he left them all in the rear.

Other factors there were in Wanamaker's remarkable success—his inauguration of fixed prices, plainly marked on all his goods, at a time when bargaining was the rule; his granting customers the privilege of returning goods; his classification of goods and development of the department idea; his chautauy buying and rapid turnover, etc. But he himself always recognized that the biggest factor of all was continual, liberal, truthful advertising, giving the buying public the latest news about the things he had to sell.

WINTER FIRE DANGER

The fire menace increases as the weather makes heavier demands on stoves and other heating apparatus. If fires are to be avoided precautions must be taken. The safeguarding of small children and infirm persons from accidental burns is an added responsibility, at this season.

A fire chief makes the following suggestions along these lines:

- "Keep children and infirm persons away from open fires or hot stoves."
- "Keep the furnace under control."
- "Insulate all furnace pipes."
- "Do not leave hot ashes in the basement."
- "If heating with gas, turn it off at night. Watch for low pressure. If the gas goes out, explosions may follow."
- "Do not pile inflammable materials near the furnace."
- Fires are bad things at any time. The burning of a home in the winter is especially distressing. Most fires are preventable. The secret of prevention is to take care enough.

DEBT CANCELLATION

Bonar Law says England cannot pay America unless her debtors pay her. Or to put it another way, she cannot cancel what her war debtors owe her unless America cancels the English war debt.

The British premier may have meant it as an appeal to America to join in a general cancellation. In any event, however, unwelcome the statement may be in some quarters, it is probably the truth. England would be hearing an

enormous load if, in addition to the war burdens she is carrying already, she undertook at the same time to pay the four or five billions charged against her on Uncle Sam's books and forego the collection of an equal amount lent by her to the Allies, not to mention the reparation due her from Germany. It would mean that Great Britain was assuming, alone, a war debt nearly as large as all the Allies together owe the United States. And all of it would have to come out of the pockets of the British people, already poor and heavily taxed as a result of the war.

This is not saying that England should not pay the United States. Neither is it saying that England should not cancel as much of her claims on her foreign debtors as she can. But it is evident that if there is going to be any debt cancellation at all, England will want the United States to take part of the loss. That is one of the problems that Washington is now preparing to tackle.

SHANTUNG

The Shantung episode is ended, as far as Japan is concerned. Japan has formally restored that province, and its fortified seaport of Kioochow, to China, taking her soldiers and sailors and warships and going back home. Taking also her business losses, for as matters stand, Shantung has been an expense rather than a profit to Japan, unless it is considered that there was a sufficient profit in driving out Germany and thereby eliminating a stronghold of German business competition.

Japan has done what she promised, at the beginning of her occupation, at the Versailles conference, at the Washington arms conference and at various times in between. She always said she would restore Shantung to China, but nobody ever believed her.

Perhaps Japanese statesmen really meant, or secretly hoped, to keep Shantung. But at any rate, they have now done what they said they would do, in their own time and way, and it is needless to go back of that fact. They have done it, moreover, when China is so divided and weak as to offer no coercion, and when other powers are too weary of war and too busy with nearer problems to think of coercion.

Let credit be given Japan for this act of good faith, as credit would be given to any nation more nearly allied in color and blood.

STUDY OF AGRICULTURE

Public Schools of State Giving More Attention to This Branch

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 23.—The study of agriculture in the public schools of South Carolina has increased 700 per cent in the last five years, according to a statement today by Verde Peterson, director of rural school education in South Carolina under the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

From an enrollment of 378 in 1917-18, the first year that any concerted effort was made to introduce the teaching of agriculture and kindred subjects, the work has expanded until last year there was an average enrollment of 2,658, the records show, according to Mr. Peterson. The work was carried on the first year in sixty schools in eleven counties, under the direction of fourteen teachers; in 1921-22, the last year for which complete information is available, courses in agriculture were being given by 124 schools in thirty counties by a staff of 96 teachers.

Although statistics for this scholastic year are not yet available, Mr. Peterson declared that his office had reports indicating that the summary at the end of the year's work in June would show a healthy increase over the record for 1921-22.

In discussing the growth of the work, Mr. Peterson cited the figures for each year, giving them as follows:

- 1918-19: 33 counties; 75 schools; 46 teachers; 763 enrolled.
- 1919-20: 28 counties; 96 schools; 70 teachers; 1220 enrolled.
- 1920-21: 29 counties; 101 schools; 72 teachers; 1,571 enrolled.
- 1921-22: 30 counties; 124 schools; 96 teachers; 2,658 enrolled.

The students are classified according to three groups, Mr. Verde continued. The first of these is the high school group, in the work of which is included practically all of the rural high schools of the state. Then, comes the "junior projects" courses, in which are enrolled pupils of the fifth, sixth and seventh grades of the rural schools.

"The third group is, in some respects, probably the most important and interesting of the three," Mr. Peterson declared. "It is composed of part-time students."

"These students," he explained, "are boys from fourteen years old and up who have been forced to remain out of school to attend to their farm duties, and adults who desire to learn the latest methods of conducting their agricultural activities. The classes are given at night or in the day, according to the circumstances at each place. We find that this feature of the work is growing in every county where the agricultural instruction

courses have been inaugurated." In the high school groups, the students are given ninety minutes a day of classroom instruction, five days a week. Mr. Peterson said. In the junior projects department, the classroom work consists of from two to three periods a week. The classroom work of the students who are not enrolled for the regular work varies according to circumstances.

The instruction in agriculture, that is carried on under the supervision of Mr. Peterson is not confined to classroom study, however. Every student is given practical instruction, the farms of the vicinity of the school houses being used as "laboratories" for this class of work. In the case of the part-time students, they are given advice on their own farms and the teachers demonstrate the methods they have taught in the classroom.

Practically all of the teachers employed in South Carolina are graduates of Clemson College, according to the state director, who added that the Smith-Hughes act, under which Federal funds are made available for the carrying on of this work in agriculture, requires that teachers who are paid with the aid of United States appropriations must be graduates of some recognized agricultural college.

Economy First Issue North Dakota Legislature

Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 21.—Financial and public welfare problems, and others having to do with political considerations, will face the North Dakota legislature when it convenes here January 3. For the first time in three regular sessions and two special sessions, it will not be controlled by the Nonpartisan League, a small majority in both house and senate being members of the Independent Voters' Association, a coalition of progressive republicans and democrats.

Questions of economy will be the first to come before the legislative session. State taxes have increased \$18,069,469 since 1915, largely through increases in road and school taxation.

Reduction in the number of banks in the state also will be considered. North Dakota has an average of a bank and a half per thousand population. The present law discourages consolidation of banks and an act that will permit their turn over without closing or liquidation, is expected to be passed.

Legislation also is expected looking toward the closing of industrial experiments of the league that have proved unprofitable. The league closed the experimental creamery at Werner and stopped erection of buildings in its home building experiment. Most of these industrial experiments were adopted as initiated measures. Increase in the power of the farm loan department and provision for the operation of the state owned mill at Grand Forks are among other expected legislative considerations.

One unit of the mill is running, the complete operation of which the independent administration pledged "an honest effort to determine if it is a successful experiment."

Consideration of a complete list of laws regarding children and the revamping of the health laws of the state to meet present conditions are the chief welfare measures to be acted upon. A children's code commission has been at work for two years and with the help of the children's bureau at Washington, a system of laws has been compiled. The health laws presented will be largely an attempt to consolidate and systematize the present health agencies, with some attempts made at the enlargement of the field.

See Unusual Winter Building Program

Chicago, Nov. 15.—More than the usual amount of winter activity in building with residential work taking a prominent part, is indicated in a survey of activities made by The American Contractor, in twenty-seven states forming the main northeastern part of the United States.

Valuation of the 2,141 contracts awarded for the week ending October 28, reached a total of \$64,348,400 and was but slightly lower than the weekly average for the first nine months of this record-breaking year, says the publication.

The volume of contracts awarded during the last two weeks of October, which are normally dull, shows that there is expectation of less let-up than usual during the winter period, the paper states. "There are incontrovertible facts which show that building activity is in no danger of a slump for months to come."

"Contemplated work reported for the week ending October 28 totaled \$100,662,906. For the corresponding week of 1921, this total was only \$86,922,000 and the valuation of contracts awarded was only \$51,718,600. Yet the fall of 1921 was considered a good opener for the spring season of 1922."

"Of the contemplated work for that week, \$46,491,200 is for residential building as against \$12,331,900 for business building and \$7,025,300 for industrial building. While the demand for residence building has not diminished and will not diminish for some time, there is little business and industrial building going on and a period of business expansion will add these projects to the field. In addition there is much educational and governmental building in abeyance which must be done soon."

"Skilled labor will be scarce next year as it is now. Indications are that no reduction will be made in wages of common labor which is all absorbed. Material men are producing at increased costs. The demand for labor and materials in the spring will equal the supply. From such facts, a definite logical conclusion regarding future building costs can be drawn by anyone."

AMERICA MAY YET SETTLE PROBLEM

Reparations Adjustment by American Commission Looks Like New Scheme to Bring About Cancellation of War Debts Due United States

Washington, Dec. 21 (By the Associated Press).—A plan under which an American commission would determine how much Germany should be required to pay the allies in reparations has emerged from the effort to find a way for extending American aid toward solution of the economic troubles of Europe.

Although discussions of the proposal have been kept thus far outside the formal channels of diplomacy, the exchange of views has developed a thorough understanding in authoritative circles that the United States, Great Britain and Germany all are willing to assent to the creation of such a commission.

The plan now is before Premier Poincare and he is expected to make a decision after he has concluded a series of conferences with industrial leaders of his own country and of Germany. It is assumed it will be communicated later to all the nations interested in reparations payments.

Officials of the Washington government who from the beginning of the present discussions have been unwilling to do more than hint that a way was being sought to render aid toward an European settlement refused today to discuss the plan for an American commission. Secretary Hughes, however, did issue a statement saying the "government had presented no proposal" on the subject.

The procedure by which all of those directly interested are sounded out before any definite "proposal" is submitted with governmental authority behind it is the usual method employed in negotiations of great delicacy. The secretary's statement recalled an assertion made a few days ago by a White House spokesman who said in discussing the American attitude toward Europe that it would not be proper to display on the stage all that was taking place behind the scenes.

The plan for an American commission first was disclosed early today in an Associated Press dispatch from London, where the proposal has been actively under discussion. The dispatch credited the chamber of commerce of the United States with having first laid the suggestion before Secretary Hughes and it was learned here today that much of the actual discussion which has taken place since that time has been conducted on behalf of American industry by officials of the chamber.

At the state department there was a disposition to draw a sharp line of distinction between activities of American and other business men in regard to the problem and the move made by government officials themselves. It became clear during the day, however, that the two groups had kept in closest touch, and that not only Secretary Hughes but Secretary Hoover and others high in the administration were fully advised of efforts made by President Julius H. Barnes of the chamber of commerce, and men in England, France and Germany who hold similar posts in the industrial world to find a formula for solution of the reparations problem.

Neither at the state department nor at offices of the chamber of commerce was there any inclination to deny the published report from London telling of the unofficial plan and its communication to the Washington government. It is known that Mr. Barnes conferred last week at some length with Secretary Hughes. Asked if any official statement could be made in regard to this conference, state department spokesmen said today it would not be possible to do so. At the same time efforts to obtain a more detailed statement regarding Secretary Hughes' general denial of a government "proposal" also proved fruitless.

Department officials made it plain they would not be drawn into any departure from the formal terms of the secretary's brief statement, which in itself avoided any mention of details. It follows: "The department of state can not discuss tentative proposals which are made to it with respect to European situation. The report that this government had presented to other governments a proposal for an American commission is unfounded. Of course it follows that no assent of any government to such a proposal received the attention of government officials, a first effort to bring the combined weight of industrial influence in the allied countries, Germany and the United States to bear on the reparations stumbling block were made nearly six months ago. In Germany, Great Britain, the United States and France a series of private conferences were held between important figures in the international industrial world. The movement met with stiff opposition in France at that time, but later, when the council of premiers faced complete rupture in London this month, the effort was renewed with great hopes of success in finding a common ground for a final reparations settlement."

"The proposal to create a commission of American industrial leaders to measure Germany's economic capacity as it is today seems to have been the expression of a consensus of opinion among the business interests of all nations that such a course would be wise since the United States is a participant in Germany's reparations payments."

Mr. Barnes' statement makes the American business viewpoint on that question entirely plain.

As to just how such a commission would be selected, from what source it would draw would be made, no definite information was available. It has been suggested in one well informed quarter, however, that the "formal proposal" for the new study of Germany's economic situation might well come at the proper time from the reparations commission itself. That body might also receive the report to be used as a basis for recommendations to the allies for whatever revision of schedules it showed to be necessary.

One effect of the disclosure of the unofficial negotiations now in progress is to clear away much of the air of mystery that has surrounded the Washington government's activities for the last few days. It serves as a logical explanation of veiled suggestions at the White House and in other official quarters that the United States was bestirring itself to aid in a reparations settlement.

It is recalled that official statements have been made here that there is "nothing imminent" in the reparations situation. Since the premiers are to reassemble in Paris in January 2, and the present German moratorium expires January 15, this statement has been taken to mean no definite development toward a settlement was regarded as likely before the premiers met. It now appears that if the unofficial efforts to reach a basis of settlement prior to that time should prove successful, the French premier probably would be in a position to disclose the fact to his colleagues of the allied governments at that time.

In that event it would be logical, it is said, to expect another postponement of the premiers' discussions and probably some move toward a brief extension of the moratorium period to permit the proposed economic study to be made.

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Correspondence School of Babylogy

Annual Report of State Board of Child Hygiene

Columbia, Dec. 21.—Operations of South Carolina's correspondence school of "Babylogy" will be discussed in the annual report now being prepared, of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health. The "Study by the mothers of the state," through this feature of the correspondence activities, which is comparatively new, but nevertheless well established, every mother in the state can have the benefit of expert advice in the care of her children. There is no cost to the mother for any of the service rendered.

Information pertaining to nursing and general care of infants is given by the bureau through Miss Ruth Moore, a registered nurse. She answers hundreds of inquiries every month from anxious mothers who are in doubt as to some particular phase of the treatment to be given to their children.

If the baby is ill, and the opinion of a doctor is desired, the bureau is prepared to furnish the advice of one of the leading baby specialists of Columbia without cost. This physician is employed on a part-time basis, but his medical knowledge and his skill in the treatment of infantile diseases are placed at the disposal of every mother in the state who writes to the bureau.

The bureau, it was stated, attempts to get an early start in assisting young mothers to give their babies proper attention. In order to anticipate needs the bureau has taken the initiative, says the report, sending out pamphlets and leaflets based on the latest discoveries in this department of physicians and nurses' work, as soon as registry of births shows new arrivals. Approximately 1,000 new mothers receive this literature each month.

The work in this department became so heavy it was stated today, that an additional secretary has been employed to supervise the distribution of these booklets. This official also has as part of her duties efforts to encourage the mothers to continue to utilize the services of the bureau.

Officials of the State Board of Health say this work of the child hygiene bureau is increasing in importance daily and that its operations in the future will be greatly expanded if their plans and hopes are achieved.

Sunday School Class Entertained

Mr. S. O. Quinn's Sunday School class, the Y. M. B. S., was entertained Friday evening at the home of Mrs. D. M. Campbell.

Christmas decorations were used in the living room and hall. Nine dates of conversation were engaged in, also a contest in which Miss Anna Leaze Walsh and Finley Williams were the winners of a large box of candy, presented by Mr. O. Quinn with an appropriate speech. Hugh Knight won the booby prize.

Refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake were served.

Reader asks if a couple married near Christmas are yuletied. Yes.

THE SALE OF THE YEAR

Is now on at Schwartz Bros. Their entire stock of Ready-to-Wear and Millinery are selling at half off. The chance of the year. Schwartz Bros.

SHIP OWNERS FIGHT FOR LIQUOR

American Merchant Marine Officials Go into Court to Secure Right to Serve Liquor

Washington, Dec. 22.—In a brief filed in the supreme court today by the International Mercantile Marine in support of its appeal from the interpretation given the Daugherty "dine dry" ruling by Judge Hand in New York, the company contends that American ships can not justly be prevented from serving liquor on the high seas under the prohibition laws and that it is not unlawful for vessels to bring their ships' stores of liquor into American territorial waters. The position is similar to that set forth recently by foreign shipping companies in a brief filed with the same court.

Declaring also that should the decision of Judge Hand be sustained it will be impossible commercially to operate American flag steamers in the passenger trade of this world, the brief points out that the "great foreign transatlantic liners will always be able to sell liquor on their west-bound voyages, and against such competition the American lines will be seriously handicapped, because, it says, Europeans will not travel by American steamers when they can come by foreign ships and enjoy their usual wine."

Similar conditions, it adds, will prevail in the South American trade on the north bound voyage, while vessels south bound in that trade can stock up with liquors at Bermuda or Havana. The most serious competition will come, it asserts, on the Pacific, where in the Far Eastern trade ships sailing from Canadian ports would have diverted to them practically all the passenger business.

It seems inconceivable that congress would have intended to extend prohibition to ships, the brief asserts, "when the result of so doing would be to nullify the national policy of the United States with respect to shipping so far as passenger traffic is concerned."

Whatever one's personal views may be on the subject of prohibition, "it must be admitted that it is not possible for American passenger vessels which are dry," the brief continues, "to seek in foreign ports the patronage of subjects of those foreign nations whose customs and diet prescribe wines and other liquors."

The liquor, which it is proposed to exclude from American ships was not manufactured, sold or transported within the territorial limits of the United States, the brief stated, and none of it is imported into or exported from the United States. The liquor, embodied in the ship as a part of its sea stores, never leaves the ship, the brief states, but is consumed wholly upon the high seas or in foreign ports.

Unless the supreme court reverses the action of Judge Hand steamship owners believe, the brief declares, "that a majority of the stewards and other minor employees of American vessels will become bootleggers."

"It is lawful," it adds, "to purchase liquor in foreign ports, to smuggle it on board a ship and hide it there would be easy and practically impossible of detection. Stewards and other minor employees of American ships, tempted by large gains, would undoubtedly have available a sufficient supply of liquor for any of the passengers who might wish it. In any event, the crews of American vessels, so soon as a ship touched at a foreign port, can reasonably be expected to stock up with whatever they may wish, at least for their own consumption."

Should Judge Hand's decision be sustained by the supreme court there would be a "gradual elimination of the American flag from passenger trade on the high seas," the brief states. Congress did not state in the constitutional amendment or in the prohibition enforcement act that either was to apply to American vessels on the high seas or in foreign ports, it declares, and prohibition, it adds, should not be extended by interpretation when congress has the power to legislate expressly on the subject, "but has not done so."

An Old Will in Court

Columbia, Dec. 22.—The construction of the will of a man who died in 1848 will be the subject of further consultation by the State Supreme Court in an en banc session which will be held here on December 29. The question arises in the case of Jane Purdy Strother, et al. vs. E. H. Folk, et al., which was heard at the last previous en banc session of the court.

WANTED—Hardwood logs. We pay highest cash price for choice Ash, Poplar, Cypress and White Oak logs of standard specifications, delivered to Sumter by rail or truck. We buy logs twelve months in the year and give preference to loggers equipped to bring in a steady supply. What have you to offer? Sumter Hardwood Co., Sumter, S. C.

WANTED—Several small tracts of good pine timber from 1-4 to 5 million feet. We also pay cash for No. 1 pine logs 14 inches and up in diameter delivered to our new band mill at Denmark, S. C. The Zeigra Company, Denmark, S. C.

LICENSE FOR MOTOR DRIVERS

Secretary of State Highway Commission Drafts Recommendations

Columbia, Dec. 22.—The South Carolina legislature will be asked to require the licensing of all motor vehicle drivers in one of the recommendations to be submitted by L. H. Thomas, secretary of the State Highway Commission, it was learned here today. Although Mr. Thomas has not drafted the recommendations he will submit in compliance with the instructions of the commission, he said that he probably would endorse many parts of the uniform motor vehicle law proposed by the Motor Vehicle Conference committee which is composed of representatives of several of the large interests of the automobile world.

Another recommendation that Mr. Thomas has decided to submit to the legislature is that the State Highway department be entrusted within the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws of the state.

Regarding the proposed drivers' license, the secretary of the commission stated that the object of the license would not be the securing of revenue, but to provide a method of checking reckless disregard by some motorists of the rights of other drivers and of the public generally. Persons who were proved to have repeatedly violated the rules for driving would be deprived of their licenses, according to Mr. Thomas' recommendation and they would then be barred from operating any motor vehicle on the public highways, until such time as they could secure another license.

Inasmuch as the drivers' license is not now considered in the light of a possible money-maker, it is Mr. Thomas' idea that the license should not be issued from year to year but for an indefinite period or a period of years that the legislature may think wise. This provision would spare the owners of vehicles the trouble of securing a new license every year and as it is proposed to make the license fee rather nominal, the suggestion, it is believed, will raise no objection that the tax burden on the public is being increased.

Every person who drives an automobile or truck would be required to secure a license, which Mr. Thomas will recommend, would not be issued until the applicant shall have passed a satisfactory test to demonstrate his fitness to operate a vehicle. Thus, every member of a family would find it necessary to have a license before being able to drive the family "sniffer."

Among the states now requiring owner-drivers to be licensed, Mr. Thomas named Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

In discussing his proposed recommendation that the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws be en-

trusted to the highway department, Mr. Thomas pointed out that such was the case prior to the 1922 session of the general assembly. The department employed two inspectors, who worked in cooperation with county and city officers, to see that the motor laws were enforced. At the last session of the assembly, however, the positions of the two inspectors were abolished and the enforcement of the law was left entirely in the hands of local authorities.

Enforcement under this system has not been satisfactory in many counties, Mr. Thomas declared. The reports to the department, he said, practically show on their face that in some counties the officials do not require all owners of automobiles to secure the prescribed state license plates. Countries he has in mind, the secretary asserted, show fewer automobiles registered for 1922 than for 1921, while in other counties large increases are noted. It is his belief that practically every county in the state has had an increase in the number of its motor vehicles in the last few months and that, if an actual decrease has occurred, it is difficult matter to explain.

DEATH RATE OF TYPHOID

South Carolina Highest With Rhode Island Lowest

Washington, Dec. 22.—The typhoid death rate increased from 7.3 per 100,000 of population in 1920 to nine in 1921 in the 48 registration area, which comprises thirty-four states and 83 per cent of the population of the United States, the census bureau announced today. The number of deaths reported from this cause totaled more than 8,000, only nine states showing lower rates in 1921 than in 1920. Rhode Island, with 2.6 per 100,000, had the lowest rate last year, and South Carolina, with 26.5, the highest.

The states which reported declines in 1921 were: California, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont and Washington.

Special Judge for Orangeburg

Columbia, Dec. 22.—Members of the Orangeburg bar have petitioned Governor Harvey to appoint Guyton Roy Cohen, attorney of Moncks Corner and Charleston, a special judge to hold court at Orangeburg in January in the place of the late Judge Eugene E. Gary, who was scheduled to preside over that term of court. Chief Justice Gary approved the petition and Governor Harvey has indicated that he will appoint Mr. Cohen.

HALF PRICE SALE

Our entire stock of Ready-to-Wear and Millinery are on sale at half off. Shop early. Schwartz Bros.

Still, you can take a million dollars and make a mystery of almost any murder.

TIME TO PLANT SPINACH

SEE H. A. SHAVER At Sumter Canning Co.'s Office

In regard to Seed and Contracts for Spinach, Beans, and Tomatoes.

Spinach Seed arrived today. Advise to plant as soon as weather permits.

We are also getting in several thousand Fig Trees, Celestial Variety. The best fig grown for canning or preserving, which we are selling while they last at \$20.00 per hundred or 25c each. It takes 100 to plant an acre. Why not start a fig orchard?

We found a wonderful demand for canned Carolina Figs. Ask us about them.

CHRISTMAS GREETING

WE WISH ALL OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS A VERY PLEASANT AND HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Nell O'Donnell Archie China O. L. Yates J. W. Kinard  
President Vice President Cashier Asst. Cashier

FACTS WORTHY OF YOUR CONSIDERATION

Our large Capital Stock and Surplus indicate our Ability. Large Loans and Discounts—Our Liberality. Large Deposits—the Peoples' Satisfaction with our Service and Confidence in our Protection. We offer you our Service and Protection and want your Account.

The National Bank of South Carolina

The Bank With the Chime Clock.

C. G. Rowland, Pres. Earle Rowland, Cashier